

Fair to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 55; lowest, 34.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 59—DAILY.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1922.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS
WITHIN 200 MILES
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.FASCISTI REPORTED
SEIZING BIG CITIES IN
ITALIAN PROVINCES

Florence, Pisa and Cremona Among Those Captured in Concerted Action.

DEPOSE AUTHORITIES

No Resistance Except in One Town Where Six Invaders Are Shot.

PLAN MARCH ON ROME

Say Move Is to Give People Their Desires; Not Against King.

LONDON, Oct. 28 (Saturday) (Associated Press).—The Times prints a "message from Italy," without naming the source, saying: "The Fascisti at 11:30 (Friday night) began a concerted action on several towns. They now are masters of some of the chief towns like Florence, Pisa and Cremona. Communications between north, south and central Italy have been interrupted."

"Everywhere in these towns they deposed the State authorities and assumed command. It seems there was no resistance and no conflict, except in Cremona, where six Fascisti were shot. Everything is quiet in Milan, where there is a great display of troops. There is no news from other centers."

Benito Mussolini, head of the Fascisti, remained in Milan yesterday and had numerous conferences with his leaders, says a dispatch to the Times from Milan. The dispatch gives the text of the following circular which the Fascisti distributed in Pisa and other places:

"Officers, Soldiers, Citizens.—The Fascisti movement is neither against the country nor against the King. We want his Majesty to be really King of Italy and not submit himself to State actions which are cowardly imposed on him by his present weak Ministers."

"We march on to Rome to give Italy her full liberty; to give the Italian people an Italy as was dreamed of by our half million dead in the great war and by our own dead who continued at war during peace."

"Marching with the sincere desire of peace and love, our greatest shout shall always be, 'Long live the army, long live the King and long live Italy!'"

Facts Given His Resignation.

Special Cable to The New York Herald.

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New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 27.

Italy seems to have at least partly capitulated to Benito Mussolini's blackshirts, as the Fascisti are called. The latest advices from Rome are that Premier Facta handed the resignations of the Ministry to the King and indicated that the extraordinary Fascisti movement there has culminated in a practical overthrow of the Cabinet and has lifted young Mussolini to a position of almost supreme influence in the Italian Government situation, which depends on how many places he and his followers will demand in any new Cabinet.

All other political leaders are vying for the favor of this young man, who in two years has organized a well disciplined army of 300,000 blackshirts and has made of them a militant political force, though, curiously enough, without any well defined aim except to keep Italy from going over to radical Socialism or Bolshevism. Backed up by 300,000 militant followers gathered at the Fascisti congress in Naples, Mussolini compelled the Facta Government to resign, but he seems to be hesitating now between Facta on one side and Giolitti and Orlando on the other as the nominal leaders of the new Government, which will include places for himself and his leaders.

Seek to Avert Revolution.

Reports to-night are that both groups are trying to bargain with him, Giolitti and Orlando promising him at least three places in the new cabinet, the idea being that by recognizing his blackshirts in the government the present military character of his movement can be changed into a purely political one and that Italy will be saved from a revolution which is threatened by such demonstrations as the one in Naples.

Last night's cabinet crisis and the alarming rumors following Mussolini's threat to march on Rome came after a short breathing spell during which the Naples demonstration by 20,000 blackshirts, marching in perfect discipline and that Italy will be saved from a revolution which is threatened by such demonstrations as the one in Naples.

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This demand Giolitti and Orlando al-

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SMITH, AS GOVERNOR, ALSO
USED TROOPERS IN STRIKES

Special Dispatch to The New York Herald.

New York Herald Bureau, Albany, Oct. 27.

IN view of attacks made by labor leaders on Gov. Miller for his use of State troopers to quell strike disorders, it was recalled to-day that Smith as Governor also used the troopers when labor troubles were in progress. The records of the State police show:

Sixty-five men were sent to Rome from July 15 to 21, 1919, to quell rioting in the strike in the Rome brass mills.
Nineteen men were sent to Olean August 19 to 27, 1919, during the street car strike.

One hundred men were sent to Lackawanna to suppress rioting during the Lackawanna Steel Company strike September 24, 1919, and remained on duty until December 23.

Under the law the Governor must either direct or approve the sending of State troopers for duty in cities.
Chapter 161, Laws of 1917, reads, under the heads of duties and powers of State troopers:

They shall not exercise their powers in the limits of any city to suppress rioting or disorders except by direction of the Governor or on the request of the Mayor of the city with the approval of the Governor.

State troopers during Gov. Smith's administration frequently were called to suppress minor strike disorders in villages, but they are authorized to go into villages without action by the Governor. In most of these troubles only one or two troopers were needed.

LLOYD GEORGE WILL
OPEN FIGHT TO-NIGHT

Expects to Make Keynote Speech and Outline Policies at Glasgow.

'BIG FIVE' BACK HIM

Notables in Old Cabinet and Northcliffe Press Come to His Support.

Special Cable to The New York Herald.

Copyright, 1922, by The New York Herald.

New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 27.

Lloyd George will make his keynote speech in Glasgow to-morrow—unless he changes his intention overnight. He received a warm welcome at every station his train stopped on the way north.

It is very evident that the chief worry of the Conservatives is what to do with Lloyd George. They think they could cooperate with the "big five"—Lord Balfour, Austen Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead, Sir Robert S. Horne and Sir Laming Worthington Evans—if they could placate Mr. Lloyd George; but the "big five" are remaining loyal to their old chief, while he apparently is gaining in popularity wherever he appears in public.

Evidence of his tremendous grip upon the public, as shown to-day when he hailed vociferously wherever his train stopped, is causing serious anxiety to his political enemies; for he hasn't died, as they expected he would.

Personality Campaign Issue.

The Conservatives foresee a need of Liberal support in the next Parliament. They anticipate a Conservative majority, but a slender one, not sufficient to control safely without outside help. They fear that if Mr. Lloyd George is able to force this outside help he will be able also to take up the reins again. That is why his personality is rapidly becoming the determining factor in the campaign.

The press, particularly the Rothermere or Northcliffe papers, are vigorously attacking Mr. Bonar Law for saying he does not know where he is. The Times says: "The people are left wondering why he turned out the Coalition. Why did he turn out the old Government if he had nothing different to propose, no change, no definite policy? Nearly everything in his address is negative and vague." The tone of the Rothermere press removes one of the strongest enemies Mr. Lloyd George had. The Rothermere press is full of praise for him, and the tone of the other papers is rapidly becoming more sullen.

With Prime Minister Bonar Law's program almost identical with the policy issued by Mr. Lloyd George, the latter is now the only man in the country who is not a member of a party, or rather the personality of Mr. Lloyd George and the extent of his power to move the masses. Already the Conservatives are making what is regarded as a bid for a working agreement with the National Liberals.

Unofficial Bargaining.

In several constituencies, including six in London, the Conservatives will not oppose the Liberals, and a similar disposition is seen in the Liberals' reluctance to oppose the Conservatives where Labor's strength is acknowledged. This is not official, but it is obvious that such bargaining has been encouraged by Mr. Bonar Law's statement that "I should like to see cooperation in so far as possible with the National Liberals"; and many local agreements are being made whereby one candidate is to receive the support of both parties. The suggestion of a secret compact has been officially denied.

It is also denied that Mr. Bonar Law is keeping some ministerial appointments open because he would not be willing to see two or three candidates included, but there is a tacit understanding between the heads of the two parties that they will not fight each other if it can be avoided. Thus far the coalition is only half dead, for it still survives in a comatose state for the time being, but in place of "coalition" the word "cooperation" is used.

A "Cooperation" Government.

LONDON, Oct. 27 (Associated Press).—One of the most interesting features of the political campaign is the possibility of the election bringing forth another coalition Government, but under a Con-

Continued on Page Four.

RALPH DAY ACCUSED
IN CONTEMPT ACTION
BY U. S. LIQUOR JURY

Federal Body Says He Refused to Show Books of R. A. Day & Co.

TRAILING HUGE FRAUD

John S. Parsons Also Subpoenaed—Appleyby Testifies in Secret Session.

J. F. PERSHING IS NAMED

Mellon Said to Have Been Asked to Hold Up Resignation of Director.

Ralph A. Day, prohibition director for New York State, was cited yesterday by Judge Foster to appear Monday in United States District Court in answer to a charge of contempt for refusing to obey a Grand Jury subpoena requiring him to produce the books of R. A. Day & Co., cloak and suit manufacturers.

According to John Holley Clark, Jr., Assistant United States Attorney, Mr. Day has refused to appear before the Grand Jury unless he got immunity. This was refused, said Mr. Clark, because of "information in possession of the Government."

Following Mr. Day's refusal, the jury, which for many weeks has been investigating the theft of 5,100 cases of champagne and whiskies from Government warehouses, handed to Judge Foster a sealed communication.

In commenting on the communication, which is understood to have been sent to Washington, W. D. A. Trenhoff, foreman of the jury, said: "This communication is presented at this time in advance of any indictment which might be found because two of the persons mentioned in it are still in the service of the Treasury Department and their retirement on November 1 is expected, and it might defeat the contemplated purpose if the delivery of the communication is delayed."

May Mention Parsons Also.

The communication is understood to contain a request to the Treasury Department to hold up the resignations of Mr. Day and John S. Parsons, his assistant, set for November 1, pending further inquiry by the jury into alleged thefts of liquor.

Mr. Parsons waived immunity and appeared before the Grand Jury, as did John D. Appleyby, zone dry clerk, and Chris Fortman, chief city agent, and six suspended dry agents.

Judge Foster, in receiving the sealed letter, said he would take whatever action is warranted. He then excused the jury, saying that it would be summoned when needed.

Mr. Day promised to make a statement at the National Republican Club, 54 West Forty-third street, at 7 o'clock last night, but he could not be found there at the time. Several weeks ago he moved from the Carlton House, where he had lived for several months.

Mr. Smith, attorney for Mr. Day, said the books of R. A. Day & Co. had been gone over by Mr. Clark. He declined to comment further.

Subpoena Arrived Late.

Mr. Day did not receive his subpoena from the jury until 11:30 Friday. It was understood that the information was given to the jury by Mr. Day's attorney, John J. Pershing, and formerly a prohibition agent, also refused to waive immunity when summoned before the jury. It was understood that the information was given to the jury by Mr. Day's attorney, John J. Pershing, and formerly a prohibition agent, also refused to waive immunity when summoned before the jury.

Most of the stolen liquor was recovered several weeks ago in a raid on the Standard Carpet Company, 219 East Forty-fourth street. Morey E. Birnbaum, owner of the carpet concern, was released in \$50,000 bail for a grand jury hearing after he had surrendered to Federal officers.

There was no hint about what connection the books of R. A. Day & Co. might have with the theft of the liquor from the Republic warehouse. Indictments are to be returned, it was hinted, against about twenty persons, including six general agents of the prohibition enforcement.

Continued on Page Seven.

GILBERT FINDS FAKE
REGISTRIES COMMON
IN LOWER EAST SIDE

State Investigator Reports 'Indescribably Rotten Conditions.'

SCANDAL IN BROOKLYN

Grand Juries in Both Boroughs to Get Charges of Official Neglect.

HYLAN LETTER ASSAILED

Law Deputy Says Saxe Wrote It—Jewish 'Forward' Alleges 800 Floaters.

Registration of voters in the lower East Side of Manhattan is "indescribably rotten," Abraham S. Gilbert, Deputy Attorney-General, said yesterday at the close of another day of investigation.

"False registration, perjury, neglect of duty by public officials, false information by occupants of dwellings are as common as flies in summer," Mr. Gilbert said. Others asserted the inquiry is developing into the worst ballot scandal New York has known in years.

In Brooklyn conditions are a scandal, according to Grover M. Moscovitz, Special Deputy Attorney-General, in charge of Kings. He ordered several arrests yesterday after questioning scores of persons charged with false registration. In both Manhattan and Brooklyn charges will be presented to Grand Juries.

The Forward Association, publishers of the Jewish Daily Forward, announced that 800 floater had been planned by Tammany in the Twelfth Congressional District and offered a reward of \$10,000 for the conviction of the first twenty illegal registrants.

Cites Violations.

Mr. Gilbert said that the statement given out by Mayor Hylan assailing the State officials for going after the registration frauds was written by John Godfrey Saxe of the Tammany law committee. He added:

"The deeper we go the worse it gets. In one election district checked up by my office to-day, I find this remarkable condition: In a tenement house occupied entirely by Italian families twenty-six men have registered, all giving what are generally known as Irish or American names; most of them give no place of business and no business address; one person gives none of the data required by the statute; seven of these individuals give their age as 62; seventeen have their claim to have been born on Manhattan Island; ten of them state they live on the same floor. My investigator reports that none of them have registered, and that none of them are in the building from which they were taken."

"In another district investigated by me to-day there would appear to be at least nine, possibly eleven, persons registered from a Democratic campaign headquarters in which nobody really lives."

"John Godfrey Saxe of the Tammany Hall law committee and chairman of the Democratic State law committee, who prepared the statement issued by Mayor Hylan yesterday, might well spend a little time investigating conditions in the section of the city to which I have referred before he undertakes to create a smoke screen by attacking my efforts to make this a clean election."

Arrests in Brooklyn.

The offices of Mr. Moscovitz, the Brooklyn deputy, at 150 Montague street, were crowded for hours. Special deputies who assisted were Sidney E. Strongin, Clarence V. Davis, Jacob A. Freedman and Morris Salpeter.

George W. Gloster was arrested on a warrant issued by County Judge George B. Seelye in the long case of a woman who was charged with the murder of her husband, which was held at 11 Utica avenue. Several witnesses testified he did not reside there at 233 Marion street. Adolph Hoffmeyer, owner of the 11 Utica avenue property, testified that a number of gangsters had threatened to beat him up if he testified. Mr. Moscovitz demanded that the police round up the gangsters. Gloster was held in \$1,000 bail.

Walter Scott registered from the Third Assembly District, giving his address as 578 Court street. Witnesses said he had been disseminated from that address in September. He was held in \$1,000 bail.

Sam Kall registered from 464 Dumont avenue. He was discredited from voting at the corridor entrance to call upon the bell captain and the assistant manager before the electioneering could be qualified.

It began at the morning session, when every delegate entering or leaving the ballroom door was invited to accept the political campaign literature of the women's favorite candidates. Mrs. William K. Howell, president of the Colorado Cliff Dwellers, finally made an appeal from the floor of the convention to have the distribution of pamphlets on anti-prohibitionism. Count de Mun of France was named head of the international committee of defense to bring the dry people back into the wet fold.

Next year's principal effort will be made in the United States, where international difficulties are supposed to have created a favorable atmosphere for the great anti-prohibitionist attack.

PLAN WORLD CAMPAIGN
AGAINST PROHIBITIONUnited States to Be Center of
Attack by Wets Next Year.

BREHMER, Oct. 27 (Associated Press).

A world fight against prohibition, with the United States as the center of the attack, was planned at the closing session of the secret conference of anti-prohibitionists. Count de Mun of France was named head of the international committee of defense to bring the dry people back into the wet fold.

New Brunswick Murder Victim
Whose Letters Strewed Death Scene

(Copyright, 1922, by The Sun-Herald Corporation.)
MRS. ELEANOR A. R. MILLS.
[From a photograph taken shortly before her death and hitherto unpublished.]

CLUB WOMEN VOTE
TO KILL LONG SKIRT

Unanimous Action of Delegates to Federation Puts 300,000 Definitely on Record.

REAL BATTLE IS OUTSIDE

Political Ballot Getters Go at Each Other as in Old Ward Days.

The question of the seven inch from the ground skirt was settled favorably and without much discussion yesterday at the autumn convention of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs at the Hotel Astor.

A resolution was adopted by the meeting which means that 300,000 women will kick off entangling draperies and free themselves from fashion's ankle length dresses. The resolution follows:

"As designers and dressmakers of women's apparel are now introducing garments whose edges very nearly or quite sweep the ground, and as such clothes bring germ laden dirt into the home, thereby exposing to great danger its hygiene and sanitation, the federation protests against such dictations and urges all women in the interest of health and safety to insist that their garments, including draperies and panels, be not nearer the ground than seven inches and cut in such manner and with sufficient material to permit of perfect freedom of all parts of the body."

Mrs. A. M. Palmer, president of the Rainy Day Club, offered the resolution.

News from across the river yesterday told how Jersey club women are assailing their end of the problem. The women's clubs of Hackensack, Bayonne and other places have petitioned the Public Service Railway Company to lower the steps of the trolley cars so it will not require a standing high jump to board them in the long case of a woman who is wearing a long skirt. The Bayonne resolution, though, seems to take it as certain this will not be done, for it pledges the members to wearing skirts suitable for mounting the eight wheeled electric steeds. Nowhere in Jersey, though, has there been concerted and decisive action such as the New York club women took at the Astor yesterday.

The principal scheduled business of the day went through so smoothly that the meeting would have been devoid of excitement had it not been for rather unexpected developments along other lines. These furnished the real battle, the question of how many delegates are going to vote the Republican or the Democratic ticket nearly rent the gathering to bits and caused the doorkeeper at the corridor entrance to call upon the bell captain and the assistant manager before the electioneering could be qualified.

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CLARK'S CRUISE ROUND THE WORLD.

PERCIVAL CLARK, the celebrated sailor, will leave New York on Saturday, Oct. 29, for a cruise around the world. He will be accompanied by a crew of 100 men and a ship named the "Clark".

THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.

The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

PRICE TWO CENTS

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WITHIN 200 MILES
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.MRS. MILLS FLEEING
WHEN KILLED AFTER
HALL, MOTT HEARS

Mrs. Gibson Tells Also of Weeping Woman Beside Dead Bodies.

PROSECUTOR SURE NOW

Believes Woman Farmer's Story Will Hold Despite Contradictions.

MOTOR CARS ARE TRACED

Gorsline Gives Out Statement Showing Alibi on Night of Slaying.

Special Dispatch to The New York Herald.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 27.—Wilbur A. Mott, Special Deputy Attorney-General, took the Hall-Mills case out of the mystery class to-day and put it firmly into the class of un-mysterious homicides. He bases his conclusion, as two interviews with him showed, on the statements made to the authorities by Mrs. Jane Gibson, woman farmer, who related a story of having witnessed the crime.

But even while Mr. Mott talked Mrs. Gibson was developing signs of a Munchausen strain in her lineage, and the woman with the mules may not, after all, prove to be so strong a witness for the prosecution as has been believed. In fact quite a maze of contradiction already has enmeshed the woman.

Mr. Mott, however, and his chief assistant, James A. Mason, Essex county detective, profess to be entirely satisfied, and it is possible that they will be able to present their case to the Somerset county Grand Jury early next week, get an indictment in short order and make arrests forthwith. That will be the order of procedure, but the time for the beginning of the action is not stated.

Murder Was Cold Blooded.

It appears, too, that the authorities have information that the murder of Mrs. Mills was not only brutal, but was most cold blooded. It is a part of the Gibson woman's story that Hall was shot first beneath the crab apple tree, that Mrs. Mills ran screaming away and that a man pursued her, dragged her back, and then the body of her cherry man lover lay and then, holding her upright, shot her four times. Her throat was cut after her body had fallen to the ground.

There are other facts in the statement. Mrs. Gibson has made that have not yet been made known. They corroborate, too, obtained within the last twenty-four hours, of some of the most important features of her story. It is significant also that while her supplementary story, told to-day, is verified in some quarters, it is denied in others, and it is quite impossible to state with any degree of accuracy what the truth is. The three statements she has made to the authorities, Mr. Mott may know, no one else seems sure.

Gorsline Makes Statement.

Aside from the Gibson story and Mott's activities, the main development of the case is the making of a sworn statement by Ralph V. M. Gorsline, detailing his movements before and on the night of the murder.

The case appears to have narrowed down, with many persons already eliminated and only some striking contradictions to be sifted out. It is a fact that the mystery is at an end, so far as the authorities are concerned. Gathering evidence that will hold in court is actually the work on which Mr. Mott and his assistants are engaged.

Weakness in Gibson Tale.

Mrs. Gibson's new statement amplified her original story, and at the same time contains some rather strange contradictions and amendments. Her story is not stable. In fact, in some small instances, the changes might lay the whole story open to an attack on the theory that these amendments indicate that the woman is not telling the truth.

In the amended statement Mrs. Gibson has stated that she saw a woman, who she said was a woman named "Ole, Henry! Please, please, please!" This she has sworn to, upon her oath before a notary. To more than one person, including the writer, Mrs. Gibson has since made the statement that she never said that at all or mentioned the Christian name of any one. She did say: "I told them that the whole thing seemed to me like an O. Henry story," referring to the pen name of the late Sidney Porter.

Mrs. Gibson at first asserted, too, that having heard the last four shots fired and seen the figure of a woman fall to the ground, she dug her heels into the ribs of her mule, rode rapidly home and went to bed.

Mrs. Gibson Has Explanation.

Mrs. Gibson, as was noted yesterday, contradicted this with the assertion that she had been up all of the night. Now she has gone further and asserts that she returned to the scene of the crime and there observed a woman, weeping, leaning over the two bodies on the ground. This is the most sensational thing she has said since she first told her story and naturally the attention of the authorities was called to it as soon as possible. Mr. Mott had left for his home in East Orange, but Detective Manou was caught at the railroad station just as he was leaving and the story was told to him. He seemed surprised. They said:

"I believe that her original story in true and that she will make a good witness in the case. The woman who she had been up all of the night. Now she has gone further and asserts that she returned to the scene of the crime and there observed a woman, weeping, leaning over the two bodies on the ground. This is the most sensational thing she has said since she first told her story and naturally the attention of the authorities was called to it as soon as possible. Mr. Mott had left for his home in East Orange, but Detective Manou was caught at the railroad station just as he was leaving and the story was told to him. He seemed surprised. They said:

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